The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIII. MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1883. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT
ON
Men's, Boys', and Children's
OVERCOATS.

EVERY OVERCOAT IN STOCK REDUCED 10 PER CENT.

Immense Mark Down Sale of Men's and Boys' Suits Continued.

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Former price $12.00, now $10.00
" " 15.00, now 12.00
" " 20.00, now 15.00
" " 25.00, now 20.00

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From Eight to ..... Five Dollars
" Ten to ..... Seven Dollars
" Twelve to ..... Nine Dollars
" Fifteen to ..... Twelve Dollars

CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS.
AGE 2 TO 6.
Reduced to One-Half Former Price.

COME IF POSSIBLE BEFORE 12 A. M.

GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING STORE,
136 & 138 Madison and 144 to 148 Clark.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Prop'rs.
HENRY L. HATCH, Manager.

MUSICAL BOXES!
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.,

Are now displaying a stock of these goods, which, for completeness of assortment and general excellence, are vastly in advance of anything heretofore offered in this market, exceeding the combined importation of all other city houses in the proportion of ten to one. They contain the very latest and choicest popular melodies, national airs, operatic selections, and fashionable dance music of the day.

The stock embraces Boxes playing from one to sixty-four airs, the larger ones containing extra cylinders in elegantly inlaid cases, with or without carved and inlaid bells. All the latest attachments, such as Zither, Harp, Piccolo, Sublime Harmony, Drums, Bells, and Castanets are to be found in Musical Boxes of their importation. Prices from $5.00 to $1,000.

In addition to the foregoing, they offer a large assortment of novelties in Musical Boxes, such as Musical Albums, Cigar Stands, Cigar Boxes, Wine Decanters, etc. Prices from $1 to $15.

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Xmas Day.
GUNTHER'S CONFECTIONERY.

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A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,
90 Madison-st.

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KNIFED!
SLAUGHTERED!

Come and Buy as Cheap as After Christmas.

MUST CLOSE OUT
TODAY.

Dressing Robes,
Smoking Jackets,
Neckwear,
Silk Suspenders,
ETC., ETC.

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84 & 86 State-st.

BARGAINS
in
BOOKS.
S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,
134 & 136 Wabash-av.,

Offer This Day, and every day this week, Special Bargains in Books.

Open until 10 o'clock tonight.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Abbott's Patent Runners
FITTED
TO ALL KINDS OF VEHICLES.
ABBOTT BUGGY CO.,
State and Twentieth-sts.

SHIRTS
"Ready Made" and "Made to Order"
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.,

STEAM PIPE
RADIATORS, COILS,
and All Pipe Fittings.
FIELDHOUSE, BUTCHER & HILDEN,

SEA'S OPEN ALL DAY TOMORROW! TUESDAY!
SEA'S,
114 & 116 Wabash-av.
SEA'S,
122 and 124 State-st.

A CARD.

COME VERY EARLY THIS DAY!

All employes are hereby informed that those reporting tomorrow (Tuesday) at 9 a. m. and remaining till 5:30 p. m. will be paid for two days. None are asked to come, and all are paid for the day whether at the store or not, their coming or not coming being entirely voluntary.

Very little Christmas Stock remains. What does will be sold at any price you'll pay.

The POOR will be given Xmas Presents for themselves and their children on Christmas Morning from 9 to 12 a. m. at 414 and 116 Wabash-av.

WISH YOU ALL
A Very Merry Xmas!
And thank my friends for their support so greatly exceeding my expectations.
SEA.

SELLING OFF
DIAMONDS
and WATCHES,
CHAINS and
JEWELRY.
$25,000 Worth!
Reasonable offer refused. Change of Business.
A. GOLDSMID,
97 East Madison-st.

Receiver's Sale.

WANTED.
Twenty Young Ladies

TELLARAY'S GOLD PEN

POLITICS.

Congressmen Davis and Adams Return to Chicago to Spend the Holidays.

The Fight Over the District-Attorneyship—Canada, the Tariff, Carlisle, and Blaine.

Congressman Elwood on Chicago as a Convention City—Thurman Having to a Reluctant Way.

CONGRESSIONAL GOSSIP.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

THE DRAYTON-ROSS.

THE DOMINION.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

WASHINGTON.

Many Heart-Burnings on Account of Speaker Carlisle's Committee Assignments.

Southerner Suspicion Charged with Having Too Many Names on His Pay-Roll.

Sumptuous of Our Legislators—Six Long-ley and Her Good Clothes—Some Facts.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

A CAREFUL LOOK AT HIS CONSTITUENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—[Special.] The following is the correct list of the Speaker's Committees, so far as they go:

[Illegible]

Ways and Means—Kasson, Morrison, Hiscock, Randall, Kelley, Kleiner, Ward, Hewitt, Speer, Carlisle, Hatch, Blanchard, Kenna, Wright, Mills, Breckinridge, Hewitt, Turner, Hiscock, Blanchard, Hatch

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Two Accidents on the Wabash Railroad—The Previous Mistake in Michigan.

Eleven Hundred Indians Secured by Surprise—A Lumber Post-office Robbed.

Two Prisoners Escape from Jail at Du Bois—Sick Man's Christmas Purchases.

ILLINOIS.

MICHIGAN.

IOWA.

WISCONSIN.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Question as Seen from an Eastern Point of View—Grant and Colfax Hustle to Action.

THE PULPIT.

Food for Song on the Forms of Sorrow and Thought Awakened by Christmas Festivities.

Dr. Thomas Finds that the Birth of Babies Boost the Birth of a New Humanity.

And that Christ is Doing Brave Again and Again in Human Hearts All Over the World.

FROM BOSTON.

FROM DETROIT.

A WEALTHY'S FIRESIDE.

Dr. Talcott the Life of the Mansion and His Own Life White Fast Asleep.

CATARRH

Sanford's Radical Cure.

COLLARD

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

OPEN TONIGHT UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.

Hoff's Malt Extract.

BUFFALO TRUNK & SEWER

FIRE THE REMINGTON Horse Power Fire Engine FIRE

REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL CO. FIRE

RUPTURE CURED

Mobile, Ala.

Popular Winter Excursion.

WINTER MONTHS IN A SOUTHERN CLIME

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Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Engagement of Miss Minnie Maddern.
Every evening at 8:15.
Matinee Saturday at 2.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn.
Every evening at 8:15.
Matinee Saturday at 2.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Opera House, corner Madison and Halsted streets.
Every evening at 8:15.
Matinee Saturday at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted street, near Harrison. "A Ship of State."

Quinn & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Corner Clark and Randolph streets.
Open from 10 to 10.

National Panorama.
Clark street, near Randolph. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 10 to 5 and 6 to 10.

Zoological Garden.
Halsted and Archer streets. Elephants and the new Siberian wolf coming.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
Clark street, north of Lake. Open from 10 to 10. Performances afternoon and evening.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1883.

THE TRIBUNE ANNUAL REVIEW.

The annual review of the trade and commerce of Chicago, which has been a feature of THE TRIBUNE for many years, will be published Jan. 1. It has been in course of preparation several weeks. Its arrangement and completion this year, as always in the past, are immediately under the direction of the commercial editor of THE TRIBUNE, Mr. Elias Colbert, who has perfected the system in accordance with which the review is made. Experience in such a service are valuable only so they deal with the same subjects and substantially the same lists from year to year. It has been the earnest aim of THE TRIBUNE not only to preserve the unity of each review, but to make them on a basis of accuracy and trustworthy record of the commercial growth of the city. No facts endeavored to avoid exaggeration on the one hand and unfairness or imperfection on the other. It's better than these critics that is, few of all, honest, and as thorough and accurate as they can be made.

The issue of Jan. 1 will consist of seventy-two pages. A large number of extra copies will be printed, and they can be obtained in the counting-room by everybody ready for mailing the day of publication.

A limited number of advertisements will be received, and application for preferred position should be filed as early as possible.

Syracuse students were burned to death in a fire at their school at Cedar, a suburb of Cambridge, yesterday.

The new Town-House at the Union will be dedicated the 27th of January. Congressman Kasson will assist the dedicatory officers.

Chile is about to pay to the United States Government $400,000 in indemnity to American citizens for losses sustained during the Chilian hostilities.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt in the neighborhood of Lisbon, Portugal, Saturday. Some damage was done to buildings. The people were much frightened.

CONGRESSMAN ADAMS, of Quincy, thinks that Carlisle and some of the conservative Democrats will use their influence to prevent the adoption of extreme measures on the tariff question.

It is said that Congressman Morrison has almost prepared a tariff bill which he will submit to the Ways and Means Committee, of which he is certain to be Chairman, as soon as it is appointed.

Masons and Swiss exhibited a very successful mission at Regency, England, yesterday. Thousands were converted through their spectacle. They will open a mission at Clapham after the holidays.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND will recognize the special merit of Nelson, the Indiana reporter and Mr. Bond's Presidential candidate, by making him the second of the Appropriations Committee. Hewitt will be Chairman.

The Times of Siam and other Eastern dignitaries of Orbis have advised the Sultan of Turkey that the Russians will cross their Styx to him, and that they will have nothing to do with the Pope's Prophet.

GOVERNOR ALGER will be elected the very moment next month by the Iowa Legislature. The Hon. J. S. Clarke, of Dubuque, is an interview says there will be no opposition. The more prominent is of opinion that the Legislature will eventually pass a homestead law.

GOVERNOR BUCHER will be elected the very moment next month by the Iowa Legislature. The Hon. J. S. Clarke, of Dubuque, is an interview says there will be no opposition. The more prominent is of opinion that the Legislature will eventually pass a homestead law.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The pulse is warm. There is no feat symptom of infirmity and trade that has not been aggravated by the developments of the last week. Failures have increased, manufacturing has been curtailed, wages further reduced, and more capital placed under lock and key. The industrial depression, which has been most marked in the iron districts of Pennsylvania, has become conspicuous in New England, covering over a variety of interests. Manufacturers of a high grade in Connecticut are yielding to the pressure. There is no mistaking of late reports in the country than the Fall & Tribune, of Hartford, which has just discharged 600 men and contemplates a reduction in time and the lease books at Waterbury, which are curtailing an of unprecedented work. Wages, already low, are to be reduced at most of the cotton mills of Rhode Island the last of this month, and the trades manufacturers are meeting about to some method of relief. The operatives in the principal mills of New England have been subjected to a reduction of pay, and reports declare that the same step must be taken at Fall River, where the laborers are powerfully jealous of their rights and likely to resist. The manufacturers of New England confident believe to cut down wages, and have no doubt good ground for taking of that step so long as profits, but the necessity of doing something to make ends meet now stares them in the face.

Every expression of improvement in the iron trade has been disappointed, and the outlook now is to be worse rather than better than. Steel-rail orders are said to be rapidly collapsing for this and a few, which is only to above the English price. The price even placed against the fact, at which they sell the market would ship across, months ago, is absolutely significant. They have secured reductions of 10 to 15 per cent in wages, and apparently the most they can now promise for is to be saved the necessity of a stoppage of fires mills and a consequent destruction of their machinery. There are 25,000 cotton ballot men belonging to the iron and glass trades in Pittsburg out of employment, and the question of success to their support is now under consideration. The mill men parties, with of the mill that have shown to organizing the market, have found it necessary to suspend work for six weeks. The suspension will be practical relieved by the partial stoppage of work, and the prospect of the trade is a little better.

A slightly improved demand has followed the reduction in the prices of cotton goods, but the leading factors of the market still in the dark respecting of manufacturers, who were determined to make a rush whether there is a profit in it or not. The farmers, French, and Italian iron, trades, and silk industries are a little better, too, it appears. If the Lancaster cotton industry it is enough to say that thousands of operatives are on a strike.

The week has brought a good raft of failures, some of which were important. Reports from the iron that bankruptcy have not yet ceased to grind their way business and keep out of stock speculation. Little consolation is forecast, to be derived from the fact that it is the speculators and the men who manage their affairs on strong principles that are going down. That was equally true in 1873-'75. These failures are unmistakable evidence of future matters, for when trade is burned many of the poor carcass must go to keep afloat.

Depressing influences are still predominant in the cash market. Money is tending prices, it is exceedingly difficult to secure them except from those to a large client interest. The prevalence confidence of the retired pools is still the greatest menace to the list, but as business is one of cause to organize in the present condition of general trade. Much money that would naturally be used in the purchase of stocks is invisible there is now nothing employment to other channels. Real estate in New York has attracted a good deal of attention lately, but the fact that there are a thousand vacant stores is comparatively new buildings south of Wall street is evidence that even this method of employing capital can be overdone. The rates for money in England are a little stronger than they were last week. The sharp with which the new Russian 5 per cent 50 million gold loan has been taken both cause both the rate of the market there and the improving credit of that country. It will be a remarkable and encouraging thing if Russia can follow Italy to specie payment.

THE WAR IN TONQUIN.

The capture of Sontay by Admiral Courbet and the announcement that he will next attack upon Hanoi are of sufficient interest because they bring the relation of France and China to a crucial where other one of the other Power must give way.

The advices from the seat of war are not very definite as yet, but the result is clear. The French Admiral, having 5,000 troops at Hanoi, his base of operations, marched up the Song Coi to the mouth of the Red River, and the 11th, with 4,000 men, stormed and carried the fortified outposts of the citadel of Sontay, losing fifteen officers and 200 men and inflicting a loss of 1,000 men upon the enemy. The Admiral himself was conspicuous whether the enemy was composed of the regular Chinese troops, and Prince Hsien Tsey of course had no chance of knowing although in his interview he subsequently asserted that they were Black Flags, and that he did not consider the affair had precluded the pending negotiations. So far as the latter part of the statement is concerned it may be correct, for the Marquis Tseng has already made back proposals to the effect that Sontay and the delta of the Red River be ceded to France and Hanoi and the delta of the Long River be held by China, and further that the northern and eastern provinces of Tonquin be evacuated, Chine to relinquish her suzerainty over Annam.

This would indicate that China's attention was up to the fate of Bacninh. Bacninh is the fief of the subjects of Sontay has been defeated by the fall of the chief itself with considerable loss on both sides. The capture of the fortress will not involve war. The Marquis Tseng has freely expressed the opinion that it will not even involve a rupture of diplomatic relations, as the Government of Pekin has always maintained a clear distinction between the regions of Sontay and the occupation of Bacninh. If we can put any credit in Chinese statements the fact will be there at the latter place, which is on the other side of the Red River and also on the Chinese frontier. China believes that Bacninh must remain Chinese. France believes that she will negotiate no further until Bacninh is taken, and Admiral Courbet has announced his determination to attack it.

The French commander himself reports that his corps is too inconsistent to risk arrest and hitch favorably, and yet he has not met the Chinese force at all. The defenders of Sontay were Black Flags and Annamese, who are not at all armed or organized soldiers as the Chinese, and at Bacninh he will find 15,000 of the latter. Should he attack, it will be the first comparative test of strength between the two Powers, as well as the first test of the fighting qualities of the Chinese. If the latter are commanded by Europeans of from the French, pending the arrival of reinforcements, may yet find themselves in a parlous condition, as they are liable to be cut off from their communications should the Chinese get in between them and their base at Hanoi. In that case the result of the Pyrrhic hecatomb, for "piece" would come to a native piece, and Victor Hugo's prospective eight charge to eight armies, Admiral Peery has got all the men and the money he needs at present, and the effort at Sontay has given him a prestige by which he is carrying everything before him; but a desperate reverse at Bacninh might suddenly change all the conditions, and Pekin rulers of Hanoi would recall to a greater war than will be there made some of men to send and millions more of money to rule before "this great war is over." The French operations thus far have been only accessible with a miscellaneous career, but they have accomplished the result at least: they have attracted the French favorites far enough into the interior to compel Pekin to show her hand. The time is clear at least when the most other hands to consider Tonquin altogether or light. The occupation of Bacninh will have solve the question of war.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

The feeling, which of late has been growing and strong among the Democrats of the South, that the time has come when that section must receive some decided recognition at the hands of the Northern Democracy at her new been translated into a demand by the Texas Democracy of a very persuasive character. They are unanimous in the opinion that if the South is united upon to do the voting and counting, then it must have a candidate to vote for and elect, and that nothing short of a place on the Presidential ticket will satisfy that section. In other words, it is the purpose of the aggressive being waged at the last any longer.

The demand made by the Texas so-called Democrats and endorsed in many other parts of the South is a very natural one, but we are surprised that they should be so modest in their claims. The next that from gentlemen will be to the Vice-Presidency. Indeed then not be on the ticket at all they are willing to go to the top of it. Why not go to the head? Why should they be content with the second place? When they work hardest since the foundation of the Government and do why should they execute the real place to the counting Democrats? Why should they accept being called Cleveland, or Thurman, or Bayard, or Hendricks, or Hewitt, or any Union statesman from the graveyard by the act of the party or be glorify under? There is no type for them to such a position as that. They will not be caught in the trick. The day never came any program going but foremost. Let them come up boldly and say to their Northern minority: "We are obliged, gentlemen, to trouble you for Uncle and Texas. You have to-night only twenty-eight. You will therefore take the top of the ticket and we will take the seat, as we have to do the voting and the electoral work." The demand would be complied at once. There would be no quibbling against it except among the eccentric which have been picked up during the last five or three years from the discontented Republicans, and as these are rapidly getting back to their old voting again, and being the Democratic ranks (they have entered), their protest is not worth counting anyway.

If that end is it, let the Southern South to execute the head of the ticket any longer to the Northern Democrat? What have they made by it? They have given Tennessee, Texas, and Kansas state the War to the Northern minority, and of what use has it been to them? The experiences they have been through since Buchanan's time are certainly not calculated to inspire them with any hope of success; on the other hand, they ought to be a sufficient demonstration that they have nothing to lose by taking the place which belongs to them by the law of natural selection as well as upon the general principle of the eternal fitness of things. Where they are the head of the party, why should they go to the tail of the ticket, especially when it has been shown over and over again that the ticket cannot win with the tail at the head? The Republican party places a Northern man at the head and tail of its ticket because Northern Republicans must furnish all the votes to start, but it would place a Southern man at the tail of it if it could find a good one and if there were any prospect that the Republicans in the South would be allowed to vote in the Republican Southern States. The relations of the Southern Democrats to the North are the same as those of the Northern Republicans to the South except that Northern Democrats are allowed to vote and Southern Republicans are not. Why, then, should they not follow the Republican lecture of taking the head of the party have the head of the ticket? They have plenty of Presidential timber. If they do not want to go too far South they could select Henry Watterson, Carlisle, Tucker, or Bayard for their standard-bearers. If these are not South enough, why not take Reagan of Texas or Berkshire of Mississippi? If they want to spring the half-Judge, let them select Henry of Georgia. If they want to straddle the fence, why not to as they did in the days of Polk and Dallas—make a ticket with a Northerner at the head and a high-tariff man for Governor, Carlisle and Randall? But however they may arrange their ticket, let them take the head. They are slaughter-bo matter. They have nothing to lose by it. They can never win a fight not fought.

A SPECIAL GRIEVANCE.

It is not in the Washington lobby alone that the corrupting effects of excessive tariff taxation are to be seen. Every custom-house in the country is a centre for moral infection. The extravagant rates of duty demanded for the adornment of goods so newly and so found on the old embargoes in Europe led to smuggling with all its evils. The very interesting details to our Saturday's Washington dispatches of the way in which foreign textiles have systematically undersold the native they and love for sale will make this clear to every reader.

The revealing of the Government by these foreign manufacturers and their accomplices in this country has been reduced to a regular system. Our tariff is so high that the barrier from a share of 10 or 20 per cent on such importations is of itself enough to make the foreigner rich. It appears that it is the habit of a majority of the manufacturers who supply the American markets with goods on which these high taxes are levied to make out false invoices to go with the shipments. In these invoices, which are submitted to the custom-house authorities, the values are put far below their real figures. Most of the duties are ad valorem, and this understatement of value enables the importer to get his goods through the custom-house on the payment of only a fraction of what he should pay. So thoroughly has this thing been wrought that a great many of the merchants on the other side, according to Special Agent Mason, refuse to sell direct to American buyers. They find it a no profitable to keep an agent in New York or Boston, to whom they consign their product, understand, and who is also with what is then saved in defrauding the Government to make good that the honest importer and the American manufacturer can by no possibility meet.

It is only under a tariff that levies duties of an average of 40 per cent, with many duties running up as high as 100 per cent or more, that such evasion would be possible. In the case of silks, the custom-house officers have found that the undervaluation is often as much as 50 per cent. Priestley of all the various goods sent into the United States are sent in consignment instead of being sold to buyers on the other side, and they are undervalued from 10 to 40 per cent. Cotton goods is undervalued to per cent. The list of articles which are habitually undervalued for the purpose of defrauding the Government and obtaining an unfair trade advantage is so great that it may practically be said to include all imports on which there is a high tax. The fraud of frauds more than one-fourth of the value of the goods is universally regarded as a sometimes that it is not felt to be right and to try to evade it by all means. The dishonesty on consular invoices are not held to be in the least binding on the consignees.

The protective system, which stimulates interested men to take corrupt letters to get to Washington to manipulate the tariff so as to get unfair advantages for their own products at the common expense, and which holds the allowance of the principles to resort to all the despicable devices of the Tariff Committees to blind the people of the country to the real nature of the changes in the tariff which they recommend, is guilty of fraud in many other directions. The stock brokers in the cotton-towns in these unscrupulous to try to secure the best information. The trouble begin with the custom-house authorities, the values are put far below their real figures. Most of the duties are ad valorem, and this understatement of value enables the importer to get his goods through the custom-house on the payment of only a fraction of what he should pay. So thoroughly has this thing been wrought that a great many of the merchants on the other side, according to Special Agent Mason, refuse to sell direct to American buyers. They find it a no profitable to keep an agent in New York or Boston, to whom they consign their product, understand, and who is also with what is then saved in defrauding the Government to make good that the honest importer and the American manufacturer can by no possibility meet.

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Low duties and high position for fraud on the ground run to all this. There is no other. With lower duties each one of 5 to 6 is also to attempt to succeed from fraud to any other way than by reducing the temptation to fraud that puts the premium of wealth on the successful wealth. The high tariff is a source of annoying and unmanly at every point where it comes into contact with the people. It tests the employer to make perjure to the laborer to use arbitrary. It tends to lobbying in Congress and to the abuse of public functions to the most dangerous way to private profit. It undermines our industries and sets the integrity of our public acts. And it makes every manufacturer in the United States the enemy of each of fraud that drives industry and that each is in good time for all.

Cameron had not, according to the latest accounts, gotten over his difficulties and embarrassments about the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which is sought by Mr. Coe and Mr. Perry Belmont. Senator Carlisle had determined to appoint neither gentleman, and selected Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for the post, concluding to give Mr. Coe the Chairmanship of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and Mr. Belmont the Chairmanship of the Committee on Shipping, agreeing also to place the latter next second on the Foreign Affairs Committee. But Mr. Coe has declined to this arrangement. He will not accept the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and Mr. Piercy and the Irish members would probably object to Mr. Belmont's having any place in the Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Carlisle at last accounts could not see his way out of the difficulty. He did not want to offend Mr. Coe, and did not desire to incur the hostility of the Irish Democrats, at the same time he does not like to refuse the disappointed request of Mr. Belmont's father.

An address purporting to express the views and feelings of the citizens of the Connellsville, Pa., coal region has been issued against the importation into that district of Hungarian miners. The address sets forth that the immediate task to the unemployed miners of good citizens: that it is to prevent the locality, inasmuch as the Hungarians have their savings, with which they return to their own country after a few years. It is also alleged that the imported miners are filthy in their habits, grossly immoral, ignorant, and vicious, and that their methods, their example, and their presence has a demoralizing effect wherever they settle. The address ends up with the assurance that patience in this matter has ceased to be a virtue on the part of the American workingmen of Connellsville, and that "anarchism [illegible] as well as American association must be protected."

Senator charges of nepotism and many abuses are made by the Washington Post against Postmaster Brewster, of the last House of Representatives. The nieces of his wife, his brother-in-law, his brother-in-law, and other relatives were on the payrolls, and they drew handsome salaries, it is claimed, the Brewster bar receiving as high as $100 a month. For some of these salaries no service was rendered. Officials who waited while Congress was in session were directed soon after the adjournment, and present friends and relatives of the Postmaster were appointed in their place and drew the salaries, though some of them never put in an appearance at the Capitol. A second man who was on the roll for $100 per month swears that he never received more than half.

The funeral of Mr. Richard Seaver, of Evanston, who was killed in the accident at Gladstone, Ill., a few days ago, took place yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Fiske, of the Evanston Baptist Church, conducted the burial services, and the Rev. George C. Noyes and President Cowdrey, of the Northwestern University, paid eloquent tribute to the virtues and excellences of the deceased gentleman.

Mrs. Ainsworth, on being interviewed by a Times correspondent in London in reference to the various rumors about her alleged marriage engagement to the Duke of Portland and Senator Allen, which have been circulated recently, said: "You will do me a favor if you will send to my friends in America my denial of both stories. They are both equally silly, and it is an open secret that I have been wedded for several years to my art." This is explicit enough.

Four prisoners confined in the Des Moines, Ia., jail made their escape yesterday morning, and had not been captured at latest accounts. They attacked the jailer in his cell and overpowered him. A number of other prisoners would have succeeded in getting away, but for the cautious of Charles Wilson, a prisoner charged with the murder of David Stubbs, of Polk City, who closed one of the cells with a spring lock just as the prisoners were about to get out. Two of the escaped prisoners are burglars.

Of the $50,000,000 of Government bonds called for redemption to the 1st, 1884, and over $40,000,000 of the Secretary of the Treasury have been about $40,000,000 presented for redemption within the last forty days. A good portion of the capital in these enterprises has gone to Europe, and a large amount has been lent to the National banks, which have secured circulation to a corresponding figure. But the great proportion of the $40,000,000 has come into the market for new investments of some kind, and it is to be found out of the record of the continued purchase of municipal bonds, which bring the rate of interest as down to three figures. Some of these bonds are held by trust companies, and others by the banks. The market has the St. Paul bonds and it is no more than natural to pick out of it. The year 1884 has been an unfortunate one. The coming forty of a thousand million bonds in the course of double and trebles as the year next have been constructed. Besides this, the industrial situation of the country is such these have many here and there.

The people of Scotland and the Scotch have resolved to protest against the high rates of freight charged them. The Scottish Guardian, one of the two frequently reported in the interior as champion of the Canada Pacific road, says:

[illegible]

The Scotch also say:

[illegible]

The Scotch also say:

[illegible]

Rumor has it that Secretary Lincoln is about to resign his position in the Cabinet and accept the Presidency of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Mr. Lincoln has been connected with the road for a number of years as its attorney, and is also a director in the company. He has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the road for some time past, and it is said that the position has been tendered him. Mr. Lincoln is a native of Illinois, and is a resident of Chicago. He is a graduate of Harvard College, and is a member of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Union League Club, and is also a member of the Chicago Club. He is a member of the Union League Club, and is also a member of the Chicago Club. He is a member of the Union League Club, and is also a member of the Chicago Club.

Stuart Cox is rapidly losing his faith in human nature. He has twice within seven years been in office to contribute the residence of his son-in-house. There are those [illegible] who say that Cox is a [illegible] and especially in the United Kingdom, for quicker and [illegible] a second which are right within hand of [illegible] cents and nearly one [illegible] dollars of [illegible] Germany [illegible] Cox [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Cox [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Cox [illegible] Chicago

FOREIGN.

The Crown Prince's Visit to the Pope Bitterly Criticised in Italy.

Our Loyal Son in Egypt—The King of Abyssinia Preparing for War.

Bismarck Young Going to London—Mary Anderson and Lotta's Fun Horse in Turkey.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ROME, Dec. 23.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The Crown Prince left quite a cloud of excitement and discussion behind him, both at the Vatican and at the Quirinal. The Conservative Romans, as proved the only official organ of the Vatican, the Osservatore Romano, which gave an authoritative denial of the assertions of the Clerical and other papers, which published fragments of the conversation of the Pope and the Crown Prince. Its own account and latter clearly attempts to show that the Pope, King Humbert, openly repudiated. Although the Crown Prince spoke with one or the other, it is generally the fact that attempts had to be made. I was his host, but I was the Pope that he came to see." The Pope, wishing to observe the exact words of his conversation, dictated them immediately after the Crown Prince's departure to Mgr. Secchi, one of the Holy Father's private secretaries. The conversation lasted nearly forty-seven minutes. In addition to the portion of the conversation already noted, it is the late authority for stating that one of the topics touched upon was that of the four Bishops—namely, Those of Trent, Cologne, Limburg, and Munster—who have deprived of their sees during the Kulturkampf. The Prussian Government is quite prepared to permit the return of these Bishops to their sees, but before that can take place it is necessary that they should be invited by others. The Pope hopes for better times. His Holiness was willing to accept the resignation of Mgr. Arnim, Archbishop of Cologne, and Cardinal Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen, but as the two Cardinals had the Pope's confidence, it was considered that the Prussian Government accede to the concessions had thereby of Teaching.

THE CROWN OF SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—The Crown Prince has arrived, shortly after his arrival the Prince visited the Cortes, remaining over an hour. It is reported that the Empress has been received and registered in the Prince complete satisfaction with the success of his journey.

A WAR OF THE PRESS.

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RUSSIA.

A FINAL CURE.

[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]—There was a tremendous excitement today in consequence of the expulsion of the Jews from the villages in the province of Kiev. The Governor of Kiev, who is a brother of the Czar, has issued an order that all Jews who have not been in the province for three years must leave it. The Governor of Kiev, who is a brother of the Czar, has issued an order that all Jews who have not been in the province for three years must leave it. The Governor of Kiev, who is a brother of the Czar, has issued an order that all Jews who have not been in the province for three years must leave it.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]—It is reported that the Governor of Tonquin has notified his Government that the Chinese Government has declared war against France, and that the Chinese Government has declared war against France, and that the Chinese Government has declared war against France, and that the Chinese Government has declared war against France.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

A new prosecution of the alleged conspiracy case against Dr. Rosa Engel, Lillie Irvine, and Miss Donahue is to take place. This is the case wherein the Rose Life Insurance Company, through Engel & Gallagh, its agent, is the complainant. It is charged that Irvine produced a dying man named Shaffer to sign his name to the policy of insurance, and had his picture taken with the corpse. The people in power have all sort of "methods." When I was in Rome a few weeks ago Dr. Richard Lee gave his remedy before an audience of 1,000 persons. He said it was a dangerous and powerful agent, and that it would do great good to the country, and should be kept in your households. I was present at the time that a man of notorious character and habits, and who was known to be a confirmed drunkard, was given a dose of the medicine. He was at once greatly benefited by it, and has ever since been a sober man. Every one should have a bottle of Dr. Richard Lee's Remedy in the house. Sold by druggists.

Early yesterday morning burglars entered Conrad Schwartz's saloon, No. 141 State street, and took a lot of cigars and several pieces of silver and coin. Later the proprietor of the house of Joseph Cooper, No. 99 Fourteenth street, found that an entrance had been effected in some way, and that burglars had been at work. They had taken a lot of cigars and some money.

A LESSON IN ECONOMY.

"Now Gilbert," said the lady, to one of her little nephews, "I have something wrong to you." asked the latter, in fearful anticipation of the lecture that was to follow.

"Why, to have something wrong to you, of course," answered the other, who is one of the brightest society youths in Seattle.

"I don't agree with you," said the Colonel.

"Well, why not?"

"Because, if you have something wrong to me, you have got it, but if you have something wrong to you, you have got nothing, and if you have got nothing, then you are sure to consider a handsome gift."

NOTES FROM THE JOURNALS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 23.—[Special to The Tribune.]—The Chicago Tribune, which has been in existence for eight years, has changed its name to the Chicago Tribune, and has changed its name to the Chicago Tribune, and has changed its name to the Chicago Tribune.

THE FAR WEST.

Interesting Extracts from the Original Letters of Huntington Concerning Union Pacific.

Reconstruction of Committees to be announced Tuesday or Wednesday—Gen. Grant Visits Washington.

A Ship and Crew Believed to Have Been Lost—Death of "Big Jim," a Mormon.

THE UNION PACIFIC SCANDAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The following are extracts from the alleged letters of Huntington, correspondence relative to the Union Pacific, written, it is said, from New York, and purporting to be from Huntington to Colton:

[Here follow extracts from letters of the Union Pacific officials, in which they speak of the progress of the road, and of the difficulties they have encountered in the way of obtaining the necessary funds. The letters also contain references to the political situation, and to the action of the Legislature in relation to the road. The following extracts are from letters written by Huntington to Colton:]

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1883.

DEAR COLTON: I have your letter of the 29th ult., and am glad to hear that you have got through with the Legislature so well. I am sorry that you have had so much trouble with the Governor, but I suppose it is all right. I am glad to hear that you have got through with the Legislature so well. I am sorry that you have had so much trouble with the Governor, but I suppose it is all right. I am glad to hear that you have got through with the Legislature so well. I am sorry that you have had so much trouble with the Governor, but I suppose it is all right.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1883.

DEAR COLTON: I have your letter of the 5th inst., and am glad to hear that you have got through with the Legislature so well. I am sorry that you have had so much trouble with the Governor, but I suppose it is all right. I am glad to hear that you have got through with the Legislature so well. I am sorry that you have had so much trouble with the Governor, but I suppose it is all right.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1883.

DEAR COLTON: I have your letter of the 12th inst., and am glad to hear that you have got through with the Legislature so well. I am sorry that you have had so much trouble with the Governor, but I suppose it is all right. I am glad to hear that you have got through with the Legislature so well. I am sorry that you have had so much trouble with the Governor, but I suppose it is all right.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1883.

DEAR COLTON: I have your letter of the 19th inst., and am glad to hear that you have got through with the Legislature so well. I am sorry that you have had so much trouble with the Governor, but I suppose it is all right. I am glad to hear that you have got through with the Legislature so well. I am sorry that you have had so much trouble with the Governor, but I suppose it is all right.

ASKING A END LAW.

Appointment Letting Terms to Collate Under the Democratic Anti-Fraudulent Under the Democratic Law.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TRIBUNE.]

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 23.—[Special Correspondence Tribune.]—The Democratic Executive Committee of the State of Illinois met this morning at the Leland House, and after a long session adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The committee will then proceed to the election of a chairman, and will also appoint the committees on credentials, permanent organization, and resolutions. The committee will also appoint a committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the committee is ready to receive him. The committee will also appoint a committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the committee is ready to receive him. The committee will also appoint a committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the committee is ready to receive him.

SUICIDE DAYS OPPOSITE.

A CASE AND CAUSE DECIDED LAST.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided by Judge Gary today:

[Here follow extracts from letters of the Union Pacific officials, in which they speak of the progress of the road, and of the difficulties they have encountered in the way of obtaining the necessary funds. The letters also contain references to the political situation, and to the action of the Legislature in relation to the road. The following extracts are from letters written by Huntington to Colton:]

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FORCED BY WOLVES.

A Thrilling Experience on the Plains.

Special Dispatch: A thrilling incident occurred to a Sioux express to a Mr. Jones Dakota, and to three Cheyenne Indians, which has created the greatest excitement in the Sioux country. The Indians were on their way to the Sioux country, and the Sioux were on their way to the Sioux country, and the Sioux were on their way to the Sioux country.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

An Afternoon Blaze on Wabash Avenue Damages Property to the Extent of $10,000.

A Small Fire in the Hotel Brunswick Causes Such Consternation, but Does but Little Harm.

Destruction of a Large Lumber Mill Near Grand Rapids, Mich., Involving a Loss of $50,000.

In Chicago.

A fire occurred in the basement of the store of Messrs. [illegible] on Wabash avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, at about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The fire was discovered by [illegible], who was passing the store at the time. He immediately gave the alarm, and the fire department responded promptly. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $10,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

A small fire occurred in the Brunswick Hotel, on Wabash avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, at about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The fire was discovered by [illegible], who was passing the store at the time. He immediately gave the alarm, and the fire department responded promptly. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $10,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

Destruction of a Large Lumber Mill Near Grand Rapids, Mich., Involving a Loss of $50,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—A fire occurred in the lumber district of this city this morning, which resulted in the destruction of a large lumber mill, together with a large quantity of lumber. The fire was discovered by [illegible], who was passing the store at the time. He immediately gave the alarm, and the fire department responded promptly. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $50,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

THE GREATEST BOON

Ever Offered to Suffering Humanity.

Arend's Kumyss

MILK CHAMPAGNE

(TRADE MARK)

Should in the absence of the physician in all those cases of debility in which general improvement of the general tone is beginning, Kumyss is the blessed and most rapid-acting food, and as such has been recommended for a great many years, and in the most prominent, through the process of fermentation which Kumyss undergoes, additional qualities are developed which the cases call for in eminent degree. In cases, therefore, of nervous cases of dyspepsia, Kumyss are like a charm, promptly relieving all the distressing symptoms of such cases. When the stomach rejects all else, Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording the utmost nourishment, strength, and comfort, and, as a liquid consequence, nervousness, mental and offending sleep follows. In short, insomnia, pain, and unfed fear, Kumyss is the true test. It carries force and vigor and clears the brain. Kumyss has considerably the advantage over drugs, in that it does not tax the liver. To use an illustration to which drugs as a stimulus stick as intelligent physician struggle to his duty. He not only is nervous case should Kumyss be resorted to, I should be the chief remedy for a sick stomach under all circumstances. The Kumyss treatment with a free growth of Kumyss a day will improve the digestion and its nerve force. Ladies would be free nervous, more vigorous and healthier looking if they would add to their daily use a few glasses of Kumyss.

Sold by druggists in the city.

Arend's Kumyss is not sold in the trade, but to consumers only.

A. AREND, Chemist,
Corner Madison st. and Fifth av.

UNTIL

Christmas Day we shall receive daily Express Packages from our Eastern House containing the Latest Novelties in Royal Worcester Vases, Paintings on Porcelain, Carrara Marbles, etc.

OVINGTONS',
146 State-st.

Open Evenings Until Christmas

CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

The Most Perfect Made.

A PURE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER.

There is one danger. Some of our customers, fearing to find a Powder, have used the cream to a baking powder to produce greater strength, using 1 lb. cream of tartar, 1 lb. soda, and 1 lb. flour. This is a dangerous practice, and we warn all against it.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN

DR. PRICE'S

STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

PAPILLON SKIN CURE

DR. PEIRO

CATARRH,

SUGAR REFINERY

PILES

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Pithy Opinions of the American Press Concerning the Irish Parliament in Washington.

[Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette: If a fresh lot of "dynamite" are sent over from this country to make "assistin' matters" among the British authorities, they will in all probability share the fate of the senator and dynamiter whose Regent has been hanging in pretty consciousness of late. Every American citizen, who is proud to the pursuit of prosperity as business business, will be gratified with all the rights and graces of the Government, but those who seek the protection of the flag to make war upon a nation with which we are at peace should be mercilessly left to their fate.

[Evansville Journal: The United States, as a Government, is in no way interested in the affair. The President cannot be complimented in the least degree if assembly does be made glad with the request of the Home to make representations on the subject to the British Government. There is not a patriot of any class to whom that Parliament's visit can not a fair one, and its very motive is its further proof that its success was a just one under English law.

[L. in the whole business there is anything humiliating to the United States, the humiliation may not consist in the fact that the British Government declined to interfere with the business of its own, but in the fact that the patriotic Congress asked the Irish question was without a friendship voice, and that it considered among its members throughout the Republic, Patrick, Sullivan, and Co.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Great is an Irishman! At last we have found an Irishman who prefers the right kind of congress for the depth of Ireland. We allude to the gentleman who called into a New York court room and announced his naturalization papers to show his contempt for the marriage Government in the refusal to interfere in Sheridan's behalf. Thank heaven, that's one man from the Democratic party. If the example of that one Irishman were followed about a million times in the United States what a glorious country this would be! The gentleman who surrendered his naturalization papers "to settle the Government" was kind enough to those of the Irish-descended who "got over" with an Irish back to having all the rights of property.

[Evansville Journal: Mr. Sheridan is making an effort to create control of the Democratic party. That is to say, to the extent of controlling that party to a war with England. He has proved by his own and other lasting the presence. He sought now to control the appointment of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign affairs. The two candidates are Mr. Cox and Mr. Belmont. The first, as we have said, has a local which keeps open for Pleasure, while Belmont is an Anglo-American. One of the most central duties, which politicians to be to be secretary for an Englishman, has for the last time to taken for a term that is liable to create the Democratic party possess the friendship of two nations, perhaps, the portion of a term for the friendship of both could. For a Democrat to be regarded as having sworn allegiance of becoming the tool of the opposition. To a person who does not do Papers would rather that the traditions of the Independence party should be turned with indifference if for Cox, the faithful enemy of Great Britain, should be set aside for a more equal champion of Irish liberties.

[In the Irish town in proof to the Irish question of true American patriotism. The most Democratic Convention in the country is to be held in New Orleans. Mr. Cox's name is not to be put forward to satisfy the Irish-American element, but in the interest of the party. If the Democratic party, in the interest of its success, is to be made to subserve the interests of Ireland, then Irishmen have no right to complain if the Democratic party is made to subserve the interests of Germany.

[Cincinnati Enquirer: The Hon. John F. Finerty, member of Congress, is filled with ardent and manly sentiments and does honor to the name of Ireland, as he unmistakably proves upon the last and most of his own good hearts. The Democratic members of Congress should have sent him an invitation to the dinner given to Parnell, and if he had accepted it would have been a glorious time in the United States that a gentleman under the would be! The gentleman who surrendered his naturalization papers "to settle the Government" was kind enough to those of the Irish-descended who "got over" with an Irish back to having all the rights of property.

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WAR LOANS.

French and Germans on Union and Rebel Fighting.

[Latest reports of the loans of the French to the end of 1870 with foreigners to aid rebels against French arms in the French people, and show the Government of the Empire to a light to guess that a bad penalty cannot be long. From Aug. 1, 1871, to April 1, 1871, the losses of the French armies are thus set down:

[Here follow tables]

[Paper has cost more during the period named probably $200,000. The loans reported in banks do not depend a bank assignment. The loss during the glory of their conquest. The subject of German loans has caused Paper say $100,000. The character of the French soldiers will appear in a report of the Union Generals with those of the Confederate armies in our own Civil War. The French Minister of the Interior of the Union government in 1870 reported the casualties of the Union armies as follows:

[Here follow tables]

[The taking of the respectable gentlemen from having the check was followed by many desertions of prisoners and many into the colored as heavy substitutes and therefore, less, are mostly [illegible]

[It will be observed that the number who died in battle is in the Union armies much less than half as large as the number who died in battle in the French armies, while the number who died in the Union armies from disease is more than double the number who died in the French armies. It is doubtful if the number of French troops who actually died from disease, or of the wounds received in battle, was greater than the number of Confederate soldiers who died from disease or of wounds received in battle. The number of Confederate soldiers who died in battle was probably not less than 100,000, and the number who died from disease was probably not less than 50,000. The number of Union soldiers who died from disease was 199,000, and the number who died in battle was 110,000. The number of Union soldiers who died in battle was probably not less than 100,000, and the number who died from disease was probably not less than 50,000. The number of Union soldiers who died from disease was 199,000, and the number who died in battle was 110,000.

[The census of the Confederate States gives the number of white men in the South who died during the war as 258,000. This is probably an underestimate, but it is not far from the truth. The number of Union soldiers who died from disease was 199,000, and the number who died in battle was 110,000. The number of Union soldiers who died from disease was 199,000, and the number who died in battle was 110,000.

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THE COURT RECORD.

[Here follow reports of proceedings in the United States Circuit Court, the United States District Court, the Superior Court, the Superior Court—New Suits, the Circuit Court, the Circuit Court—Probate Business, the Circuit Court—Common Law Business, the Circuit Court—Chancery Business, the Circuit Court—Criminal Business, the Circuit Court—Miscellaneous Business

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Fifty Opinions of the American Press Concerning the Irish Parliament in Washington.

[Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette: If a Irish bill of "emigrants" can ever come from this country to make "separate nations" against the British authorities, why will it not probably obtain the ear of the senates and Assembly and when Regent has been hanging an uncomfortable of late. Every American citizen should, after a perusal of the journals of proceedings, with an earnest to the pursuit of public duty, and to the right and power of the Government, but those who seek the protection of the flag to make war upon a nation with which we are at peace should be mercilessly left to their fate.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The United States, as a Government, is in no way interested in the affair. The President cannot be complimented for the very large of absurdity when he complied with the request of the Queen to make representations on the subject to the Irish Government. There is not a particle of evidence to show that O'Donnell's visit was not a fair one, and his conference to the London governor that the evidence was a just one against English law.

If, on the whole business there is anything objectionable to the United States, the American flag and consent to the fact that the British Government declined to interfere with the guidance of the event, but in the fact that the American Congress passed the Alien resolution, which practically prevents the Irish people from without a friendly voice, and that it compels emigrants to surrender foreigners the Republic. Poverty, bribery, and lies.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: [Letter by an Irishman]: At last we have found an Irishman who proposes the right kind of vengeance for the death of O'Donnell. He plots to the government only, rushed into a New York supreme court and subpœnaed the naturalization papers to show his contempt for the American Government by its refusal to interfere in O'Donnell's behalf. Thank heaven, that's one man gone from the Democratic party. If the contempt of that vote Irishmen have followed what a curse there is for United States what a glorious country the world is! The gentleman who considered his naturalization papers "to make the Government" has equal to appear in favor of the Irish conspiracy and "get even" with an Irish back to have lap of the union of property.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Mr. Fenton is making an effort to create control of the Democratic party. That is to say, to the extent of controlling that party to a war with England. He has accused Mr. Lee and other leading Democrats. His struggle now is to control the appointment of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The two candidates are Mr. Cox and Mr. Schenck. The first, as we have said, has a great wind-bump upon his brain. Mr. Schenck is one of the most excited Anglo-Saxons in the House. He is an advocate for an English alliance, and has the full belief that he would be willing to fight or vote for the following party against the Democratic party. He thought of his own political chances, the success of a war for the display of forty-eight clothing. His feeling backed by a belief, he is regarded as having secured a majority of the committee. It is agreed on all sides that Fenton's action has the sentiment of the Democratic party behind it, and that the success of the Democratic party depends upon the defeat of Fenton's plan. The Democratic party ought to appoint Cox Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, should be set aside for a more modest appointee of Fenton's followers.

On the first vote to elect to the Irish Parliament, the Democratic party will be found to be not disposed to vote for the Democratic party. Mr. Fenton, the advocate of the Democratic party, will be found to be not disposed to vote for the Democratic party. The Democratic party will be found to be not disposed to vote for the Democratic party.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The Irish Parliament will be found to be not disposed to vote for the Democratic party. The Democratic party will be found to be not disposed to vote for the Democratic party.

WAR LOSSES.

French and Germans on Cities and Actual Fighting.

Several reports of the losses of the French in the war of 1870-71 with Germany do not subject results on French arms or the French people, and show the Government of the Empire to a light to prove that it had seriously subject the loss. From Aug. 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871, the losses of the French proper are thus set down:

Invalids	10,000
Prisoners	10,000
Disappeared	10,000
Killed in battle	10,000
Died of wounds	10,000

Total 50,000

Prussian and soldier army during the period named probably 1,000,000. The losses reported in battle do not include a fatal accidents. The data showed the glory of their conquests. The number of Germans lodged that period Paper say 1,000,000. The character of the French resistance will appear in a clearer light by comparing their losses with those of the United States and with those of the Confederate armies in the civil war. The Franco-Prussian conquest of the United States in 1866 equaled the casualties of the Union armies as follows:

Killed in battle	10,000
Died of wounds	10,000
Died of disease	10,000
Deserted	10,000
Prisoners	10,000

Total 50,000

The losses of the Confederate armies were approximately given below, and the numbers subject to the duty of any one who has a desire to understand, furthermore not to have an exact data. The losses reasonable there is considered that the total number of armies engaged in the Confederate States was very much greater than the Union armies. The data of estimates the French army and the Union army, and that the Confederate armies were engaged in battle and in the field for a longer time than the Union armies. The losses of the Confederate armies were:

Killed in battle	10,000
Died of wounds	10,000
Died of disease	10,000
Deserted	10,000
Prisoners	10,000

Total 50,000

The losses of the Confederate States were approximately given below, and the numbers subject to the duty of any one who has a desire to understand, furthermore not to have an exact data. The losses reasonable there is considered that the total number of armies engaged in the Confederate States was very much greater than the Union armies. The data of estimates the French army and the Union army, and that the Confederate armies were engaged in battle and in the field for a longer time than the Union armies. The losses of the Confederate armies were:

Killed in battle	10,000
Died of wounds	10,000
Died of disease	10,000
Deserted	10,000
Prisoners	10,000

Total 50,000

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Judge.

United States District Court—Judge.

Superior Court—Special Term—Judge.

Superior Court—Law Term—Judge.

Probate Court—Judge.

Criminal Court.

Police Court.

Justices' Court.

Circuit Court—Chancery Side—Judge.

Superior Court—Special Term—Judge.

Superior Court—Law Term—Judge.

Probate Court—Judge.

Criminal Court.

Police Court.

Justices' Court.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND BOARD.

FOR SALE—HOUSES.

FOR SALE—LOTS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BUILDING AND LOANING.

BOARD WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AGENTS.

PROFESSIONAL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURS.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

FINANCIAL.

BOARD AND LODGING.

FURNISHED WANTED.

TO LEND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Private Wires and Prompt Service.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce

Stock Brokers
and
Commission Merchants.

Two Exclusive Private Wires to Wall St.

BUSINESS.

A Heavy Decline in Pullman Stock—Chicago and New York Clearing-House Statistics.

FINANCIAL.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER

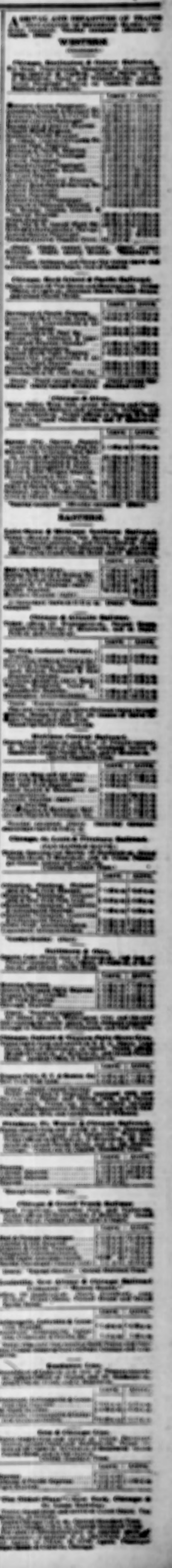
CASTORIA
for
Infants and Children

Cottolene Shortening—for frying cakes, doughnuts, fritters, etc. The most delicate and flavorful fried foods are fried in Cottolene, and cooking results, hence, in health.

HOSTETTER'S
BITTERS

COLEMAN HOUSE.

STATE LINE.



THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Melville D. Landon (Eli Perkins) is at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bogie, of Winnipeg, are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Dudley, of Detroit, are at the Sherman.

The Hon. W. H. Pitt, M. P., Toronto, Ont., is at the Grand Pacific.

Adjt.-Gen. J. H. Elliott, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. William Wall, of Oshkosh, Wis., is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana J. Sutton, of Minneapolis, are at the Grand Pacific.

John G. Priest and H. Livermore, of St. Louis, are at the Grand Pacific.

Hon. M. Jenkins, of Boston, and C. W. Burkham, of Cincinnati, are at the Grand.

Charles S. Phillips, of New York, and C. P. Dobbins, of Toledo, O., are at the Palmer.

George W. M. Reed, of New Haven, Conn., W. H. Courtney, of New York, and Charles S. Frye, of Boston, are at the Sherman.

Bishop John Shorp, of Salt Lake City, arrived yesterday morning from New York with other railroad officials, who have been attending the Western railway conference in that city. He breakfasted at the Grand Pacific and left for home at 9 a.m.

IN GENERAL.

A singular occurring in Sol's Studio on Settlement night have convinced the reader that he drinks more than deep.

Representatives of the seven Grand Army Posts of Chicago met yesterday afternoon at the Sherman to take steps toward purchasing a burial lot in one of the city cemeteries. Sub-committees were appointed to negotiate with the officials of the various cemeteries and report back to the meeting next Sunday afternoon.

Joseph Hoag, who was employed as a waiter at Charley & Kerr's restaurant, fell down a flight of basement stairs at No. 69 North Clark street about 6 o'clock yesterday morning and fractured his neck. He died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital some after. Hoag was 40 years old, married, and resided at No. 69 Warren street.

Christian Hass selected a pleasant place in which to end his life—the heart of the Washington street tunnel. He must have stood a couple half night and half a before duty to home from a convention point, when Hass leaped the rail and arrived on the outer pier to take to the Styx. The body was taken to the Morgue. Why the man should have taken his life his no one knows. He had an old ex-family to worry him, but about $1,000 to his credit in a private account in the Home Bank. He was a native of Germany, and had boarded at the Greenebaum House on Randolph street. He was a heavy stamper and ought to 7 o'clock and account of good spirits then.

A scuffle in the shape of a press article for tough letter with the white-lock of the private property, which is attached to one of the prizes of the Palmer House, is attracting much attention. The occupancy is the property of a man who has endeavored to gather specimens of the characters and literature that is the Western country. In order to make the private property of the Southern planter's personal curiosity by means of pictures and fancy-faces called into service, and among the choicest subject matter of some personage, connecting and other dear memories of the Southern parlors are saved from without going their throes and ruins.

The weekly meeting of the Working Females' Association in Trumbull's Hall, No. 205 South Halsted street, was addressed yesterday by several lady women in both English and German, who encouraged the present condition of society in working but a system of slavery, to which it was the duty of the working women to organize for the purpose of securing their rights. The association was somewhat against the wishes of the speakers, who showed the honest harmony with the experiment and endeavored unanimously to put their theory, fact, and dynamite. If nothing else would bring about a speedy change, which would subject the speculators to the vengeance of society who turned to destroy and annihilate the present unjust system by any and all means in their power.

CHURCH MATTERS.

Bethel Council, No. 31, Order of Chosen Friends, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Past Chief Councilor, S. Hall; Chief Councilor, Siegfried Schoepp; Vice-Councilor, Caroline Fuessen; Secretary, Johanna Schiv; Treasurer, J. Gehl; Prelate, Caroline Lauer; Marshal, Annie Rudolph; Warden, Frank Henry Gruehl; Sentry Rudolph; Sentry, W. Ross; Trustees, C. J. Fuessen, G. J. Lafferty, Eugene Berndt; Medical Examiners, Dr. Bruns; J. Schoen.

Palestine Lodge, No. 6, K. of H., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Protector, H. H. Heller; Vice-Protector, J. Gilbert Guernsey; S. Goldsmith; Financial Secretary, Louis Schoepp; Treasurer, Joseph Lehmann; Chaplain, Charles Gassley; Usher, Frederick A. Hahn; Sentinel, H. Bernhard; Dr. H. Herbert; Representative to Grand Lodge, Joseph Schoepp.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES.

At the First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington streets, a Christmas service of song and recitation will be held this evening at half past 7 o'clock. Friends are cordially invited.

At St. Paul's Universalist Church, Michigan avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Christmas services will be held this evening, at 8, consisting, conducted by the Rev. David H. Ellis, the Rev. Dr. Sykes, and the Rev. Mason Fitch.

CALIFORNIA MARBLE.

A GRAND HALL FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC.

Mr. J. D. McBride, a resident of Belleville, Kan., but formerly a resident of Illinois, formerly visited the following points of the Gulf of Mexico sent by the Secretary of the Navy of California for the Washington Monument in Washington, D. C. Mr. McBride was one of the forty-niners who went to California overland on the breaking out of the gold fever.

In the spring of 1849, while on an exploring expedition in the Sierra Nevada for coast lands, he discovered a vast ledge of marble which was so near to the coast (only 1,000 feet above the sea level and 40½ miles northeast of Santa Cruz, by comfortable labor he procured pieces of the marble, and one of these made a small square block which he carried with him on his journeys to the mines and finally to Oregon. There he took it to Sacramento and San Francisco, where they were admired by many prominent men from various portions of the State. It was suggested that a block of this marble as several of them should be sent to Washington to be incorporated in the stone used in the second of Washington, then in the course of construction. The influence of General Halleck, then Major and Judge Advocate, with Gen. Sherman, secured the transmission of the marble to the city of Washington, where it was duly received by the Secretary of the Navy, who, being ill, at the moment, was unable to receive the visitors. Mr. McBride was subsequently informed by Secretary Chase of the receipt of the marble, and that it would be placed in the Washington Monument. He was also informed by Secretary Chase that the marble was to